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ON A NEW SPECIES OF *ARMATOCILLENUS* AND ITS ALLIES IN JAPAN*

(Harpalidae: Trechinae)

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Armatocillenus* (*Corallicillenus*) *tokunoshimanus sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Blackish or dark brown, rather shining; mouth-parts, palpi, scape and apex of terminal joint of antennae, legs (infuscate median majority of femora excepted) brownish yellow, mandibles reddish brown with inner and outer edges infuscate, and antennae for the most part also reddish.

Elongate, depressed above, impunctate and glabrous; microsculpture present on whole surface of body and isodiametric or nearly so.

Head large and broad, with parallel frontal furrows, which are rather broad, deep and extending to clypeus; labrum very transverse; frontal suture fine and shallow; eyes rather small, a little prominent and coarsely faceted, much longer than slightly rounded genae, supraorbital carinae fine but moderately prominent; neck very broad; mandibles elongate, protruded forwards, rather stout at base, tapering, and bent at apex, left one with an obtuse tooth inwardly behind tip; antennae rather robust, hardly reaching basal third of elytra, 3rd joint longer than 4th, 8th-10th oblong-ovate, 11th longer than the preceding, obtusely acuminate at tip.

Prothorax transverse, cordate, markedly narrowed behind, gently convex, about 1.2 times as broad as** head with eyes, a third wider than long, widest at about apical fourth, sides reflexed and sharply ridged throughout, gently rounded in front and slightly sinuate before base, marginal furrow of sides evenly deep along whole length with a lateral seta at apical fifth, front margin subtruncate, front angles triangularly produced but a little blunt at tip, basal margin about

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** In the description of *Armatocillenus tsutsuii*, UÉNO wrote 'Prothorax ···, 1.2 times longer than head, ···', but it should perhaps be read as described in the present description. Such expressions as above-mentioned are frequently found in UÉNO's descriptions.

a fifth narrower than front margin, plainly produced in middle and emarginate on both sides just inside hind angles which are rectangular, median line fine but distinct, extending from obsolete transverse impression in front to basal sulcus which is continuous, arcuate, deep but shallowed in middle and merging on each side into a small but deep basal fovea.

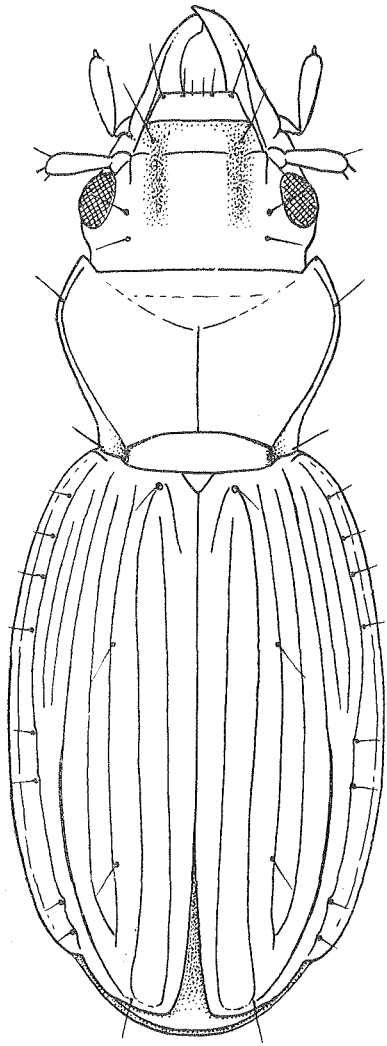

Fig. 1.
Armatocillenus tokunoshimanus sp. nov.

Elytra oblong-obval, gently convex, about 1.3 times as broad as prothorax, fully a half longer than wide, shoulders rounded, sides slightly rounded and distinctly sinuate-emarginate before apex, striae well-marked but fine and rather shallow, impunctate, 5th stria deepened at base and in apical half and joined with apical striole, intervals feebly convex, 3rd with 2 dorsal pores adjoining 3rd stria, situated at about two-fifths and three-fourths from base respectively, 5th widened and convex behind middle, forming an apical carina. Hind wings rudimentary.

Legs rather short, of usual type of the genus, hind trochanters about two-fifths as long as hind femora.

Male genitalia as in *A. tsutsuii* S. UÉNO, but some slight differences present.

Body length: 3.5–3.9 mm. (excl. mandibles).

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and 37 paratypes: Kametsu, Tokunoshima Is., south of Amami-Ohshima, 25. IV. 1954, T. KUMATA, T. OKU and S. TAKAGI leg. Several types including holotype in coll. Nakane and others in coll. Ent. Inst. Hokkaido Univ.

Found on coral reef.

The present new species is allied closely to *A. tsutsuii* S. UÉNO from Tokara, but the left mandible bears an obtuse but distinct tooth near its apex, the basal sulcus of pronotum is shallowed in middle and not evenly deep,

the striae of elytra are much less strongly impressed, and the colouration of body is much darker.

Armatocillenus (*Coralicillenus*) *tsutsuii* S. UÉNO

Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., iv, 2–3, 1955, p. 406–408, f. 2–4.

Specimens examined: 2 cotypes (♂ ♀) Amadomari, Nakanoshima, Tokara, 6. VI. 1953, S. UÉNO leg.; 3♂ Yakushima, 17. IV. 1954, Y. KUROSAWA leg.

Originally described from Nakanoshim, Tokara Is., and wholly reddish brown in colour. While the examples from Yakushima Is. are much darker and blackish in colouration, though almost exactly identical with the typical in structure.

In this species the pronotum bears an obsolete short ridge just before each basal fovea and the apical carina of each elytron is more remarkably costate than in the preceding species.

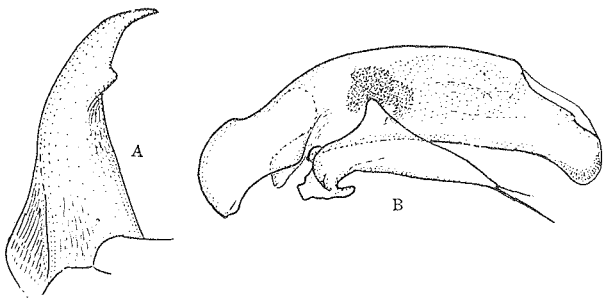

Fig. 2. *Armatocillenus tokunoshimanus* sp. nov.
A. Left mandible.
B. Male genitalia (lateral view).

Armatocillenus (*Novicillenus*) *aestuarii* S. UÉNO et HABU

Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., iv, 2–3, 1955, p. 347–350, f. 8–9.

Specimens examined: 1♂ 1♀ Arakawa, Tokyo, 20. V. 1934, M. KOHNO leg.

UÉNO and HABU erected a new subgenus *Novicillenus* for this interesting species, but there remains a question whether it is really distinct from the typical *Armatocillenus*. In the description of *Armatocillenus formosanus*, DUPUIS mentioned that each elytron bears 4 setigerous pores along the middle longitudinally, but he did not distinguish basal or apical pore from dorsal ones. Out of 4 pores the last one is surely indicating the apical and the first one may probably be the basal. Then the difference between 2 subgenera becomes slight. Metatrochanters are extraordinarily long in both groups.

Armatocillenus* (*Desarmatocillenus*) *yokohamae (BATES)

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1883, p. 268 (*Cillenus*).

Specimens examined: 1♂ Arakawa, Tokyo, 20. V. 1934, M. KOHNO leg.; 24 ex. Mukogawa, Hyogo, 15. V. & 2. VII. 1954, H. ISHIDA leg.

Peryphus* (?) *quadriimpressus (MOTSCHULSKY)

SCHRENCK's Reisen Amurlande, ii, 2, Coleoptera, 1860, p. 90 (*Lymnaeum*).

Specimens examined: 200 ex. Abashiri, Hokkaido, 1. VIII. 1954, T. NAKANE leg.

A lot of individuals were found under stones or pieces of wood at the sandy shore of Abashiri Lake. They are slow in action. The hind wings are rudimentary as in *Corallicillenus*. As already pointed out by UÉNO the male genitalia of this species resemble those of *Armatocillenus* group, and further the outline of body and general features are also similar to those found in *Armatocillenus* group, except short mandibles.